The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

A MYSTERY UNRAVELLED.

I had been "doing" the continent in a rambling way, and had stopped for a few days at Venice.

Here I met my old college chum, Dick Glover. The latter had become a famous doctor within the last few years.

Having at last married a rich and handsome young widow, he had concluded to take a short period of relaxation, and hence his presence in this distant clime.

Of course he was overjoyed to see me, and having been there long enough to know something of the place, he volunteered to show me around.

"By George!" I exclaimed, suddenly, as we stopped before the piazza San Marco. "There's as handsome a picture as I ever saw. Innocence personified."

A young and most beautiful girl stood before us engaged in feeding the pigeons.

The birds were marvelously tame, and approached her fearlessly, even lighting on her hands.

Did you ever see a more attractive sight?" I asked my friend, enthusiastically, as we passed on.

"Hum! I don't know," was the rather doubtful reply. "Rumor has been busy about that lady's name of late."

"In what way?" I asked, indignantly. "I never saw a sweeter face in my life."

"Well, I'll tell you the story as near as I've heard it. The woman is Countess Ardotti. Her husband, the Count, is reputed to be immensely wealthy, while the wife was but a poor peasant girl when he married her. Of course the general belief is that she married him for his wealth. This would not amount to much were it not for the fact that she makes no effort to show her dislike for her husband's society. I happened to be present at a large ball given here a few weeks ago. On that occasion the Countess flirted shamefully with a young Italian, the son of some nobleman. Her conduct attracted universal attention, but she did not seem to heed that in the least. Now you see why I am rather more doubtful of her innocence than you are."

"Still you may be mistaken by your prejudice against her," I retorted gaily.

We arrived home at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the doctor's wife met us with a look of horror on her face.

"Have you heard the news?" she gasped.—"Is'nt it perfectly horrible?"

"What news, dear?" asked the doctor, in surprise. "You'll have to enlighten us on the subject, I'm afraid."

"Count Ardotti has been murdered."

The doctor looked grave at this intelligence, and glanced toward me. As for myself I was trembling with emotions.

"Let me hear the particulars!" I asked, quickly.

"I will tell you all I know," replied the lady. "The Count was found sitting in his chair with a poinard driven to his heart. He must have fallen asleep and been attacked in that state."

"What time did it occur?" asked the doctor, briefly.

"About three o'clock they discovered him, and then his body was not quite cold. The Countess was immediately suspected of the crime. She was engaged in feeding the pigeons when they arrested her, and there was blood upon her delicate hands.

"You were rather mistaken in your judgment that time," said the doctor, addressing me. "I suppose you'll admit it now?"

"Never!" I replied. "It strikes me that there is some deep mystery at the bottom of this, and that the Countess is still innocent."

"Your legal instinct is wrong this time, I'm afraid," said the doctor's wife. "The poinard with which the deed was done belonged to the Countess, and has been already identified."

"Pooh!" I retorted. "That is positive proof of her innocence. No one but a fool would have left an article behind that would have convicted them."

I left the doctor and proceeded at once to the police officials. I found them in perplexity, some of them believing in the innocence of the Countess, and the rest firmly believing her to be guilty. I had provided myself with a letter of introduction from the doctor, and was politely received.

Stating that I was a lawyer by profession, and used to unravelling mysteries, I offered my services in the present case. They were accepted without hesitation, save by one member of the board, who was most bitter in his hostility to the Countess. This man alluded to showed such an amount of strong dislike to me that I resolved to find out the cause. All I could learn, hower, was his name, and the fact that he was the father of a half-witted girl.

I had two interviews with the Countess, and each of them strengthened my belief in her innocence.

I endeavored to find the young nobleman whose name had been coupled with hers, but he had left the country. Of course this gave a darker look to the case, but I did not despair.

One night I was proceeding homeward at a late hour, when I heard a stealthy footstep behind me. I turned quickly, and just in time to catch my assailant by the arm. A keen stiletto was in his hand, and my prompt action had saved my life. Snatching out my revolver, I levelled it at his head, and ordered him to move on, at the same time keeping a firm hold upon his collar.

The muzzle of my weapon was a convincing argument, and he did not dare disobey. I marched him straight to the house of my friend, Dr. Glover. As I marched my prisoner into the doctor's presence, I for the first time, caught a glimpse of the face beneath the slouch hat.

I started back in astonishment. He was no less a person than my strange enemy among the police officials. I knew then that he was able to throw some light upon the mystery.

"See here," I said, assuming my fiercest tones; "You are fairly cornered now. Confess what you know concerning the murder of Count Ardotti, and you shall go free, otherwise I shall give you into custody for attempt upon my life."

The man, frightened by my manner, told all he knew. His insane daughter had been made so by the Count's former attentions. Having betrayed her, he had cast her off, and she had brooded over her wrongs until she had become dangerously insane.

After the Count's marriage she had sworn revenge, and became so violent that she required constant watching. On the day of the Count's murder she had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of her friends.

Her father was the first to miss her, and fearing her purpose, had gone straight to the Count's residence. He had arrived just in time to see his crazy daughter escaping by a back entrance, and shrewdly guessed that the deed had been perpetrated.

His wish for revenge upon the new Countess for usurping his daughter's rightful place, and his fear that the crazy girl might have to pay the penaly of her act with her life, had led to his silence.

Strange to say, the sight of her murdered lover had brought back the girl's wandering senses, and she was legally liable for the act.

The doctor listened in opened-mouth astonishment, while I drew the statement in legal form, and compelled the man to sign it; then we accompanied him home, and had the truth corroborated from the unwilling lips of the daughter.

The Countess was quickly liberated, and public opinion swung round in her favor. The real murderess was never prosecuted, opinion seeming to be that it was an act of justice.

Such is the story, as told me by a lawyer friend on his recent return from abroad. His wife was the former Countess Ardotti, and she was, indeed, a most beautiful woman.

AN INCIDENT OF THE OLDEN TIME.

CHARLEY POLK.

From the Yorkville Enquirer.

Among the families that came South from the northern colonies, was one by the name of Polk. This family bore a conspicuous part during the Revolutionary war. It is a somewhat general opinion that the Polk family, or families, settled in what is now Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. This admits of a doubt. It is true that for sometime previous to the commencement of actual hostilities, several of the Polks had been residiug in what was afterward called, very appropriately, the "Hornet Nest Region." They took an active part in what is known as the "Mecklenburg Convention" movement. Thomas Polk was a member of the "Mecklenburg Committee."

It is more than probable, after all, that the Polks first settled in York county, South Carolina, in what has, for more than a century, been known as the Bethel settlement. We take it that the Polks were Scotch-Irish, or at least, in some way linked up with the Scotch-Irish settlers of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, and the Bethel settlement in South Carolina. Here, it may be said, that the Bethel settlement was once very extensive. It embraced nearly the whole of the present county of York, north of Yorkville. From the Catawba, it extended westward to the spurs of King's Mountain.

On the road leading from Yorkville to King's Mountain, nine miles from the former place, Ezekiel Polk once lived. The land now belongs, in part at least, to the heirs of William McGill, deceased. Traces of the old homestead are still visible. It is in a cluster of pines to the right of the road, four or five hundred yards north of the residence of Thad. Mackin. Col. Thos. Polk lived on Fishing Creek, in York county, the precise spot we have thus far been unable to ferret out with accuracy. Another of the Polks settled in the north-west corner of York county, on Buffalo.

Amongst the Polks, there was one called Charley. What relation he bore to President Polk, or rather what relation the President bore to him, we are unable to say, nor does it matter very materially. Possibly, had the President known Charley, it is very probable he would have denied that they were related at all. Charley was known over the community by the ugly name of "Devil Charley." However rough and uncouth this name may sound, it was, if all accounts of Charley are true, very appropriate.

One, and only one, incident of his life will be given to justify the wisdom of those who nicknamed Charley. On one occasion Charley and an acquaintance were walking along the road engaged in conversation. Soon a traveler was seen a short distance ahead, meeting them.—The gentleman was riding in what was then called a gig—a vehicle resembling a modern sulky, but more roomy and more clumsy.—Charley on getting a glimpse of the man approaching him, said to his companion:

"I am going to make that fellow get out and dance."

"Do you know him inquired his companion.

"No," was the reply, "but I am going to make him dance anyhow."

"Oh! I would not. Let the man go on," expostulated his friend.

"No," said Charley, "I said I would make him dance, and I will do it."

By this time the traveler had arrived within the distance when meeting travelers salute each other. The gentleman spoke very politely, and so did both Charley and his companion.

"Stop," said Charley to the man in the gig. "I said I would make you get out and dance, and now I am going to do it."

The gentleman, in a pleasing and courteous manner, begged that he might be permitted to continue his journey.

"No," said Charley, "you shall dance, and the sooner you get out and go at it the better it will be for you."

"Well," said the traveler, "I'm in a hurry and am a poor dancer, and, besides, I see you have no music; but if you will permit me to take off my heavy shoes and put on a pair of slippers, I have in the seat of my gig, I will gratify you."

Unthoughtedly, Charley told him he had no objection to his putting on his slippers. Charley now felt as a man feels on the eve of a grand triumph. He began to laugh within himself at the ludicrous sight in prospect—a man, with a light pair of slippers on, dancing with all his might, without music, in the middle of the public highway.

The gentleman got out of his gig and quietly raised the seat of his vehicle, but instead of taking out a pair of light slippers, he took out a pair of heavy pistols. The eyes of the mild-voiced stranger now flashed with vengeance.—Charley and his companion were unarmed. The stranger saw this, for both were in their shirt sleeves. The stalwart frame of "Devil Charley" Polk began to tremble. He saw that he made a fatal mistake.

"Now," said the stranger, "you dance, or I will blow your brains out."

Charley discovered, by the fire of the stranger's eye and by the vehemence of the tones of his voice, that he was not in fun. He meant every word he said. Charley never stopped to parley or make excuses, but that he might prevent the stranger from putting his threat into execution, went to skipping about and shaking his feet as briskly as if he had been at a Christmas frolic.

No one laughed, no one smiled, no one spoke. How the thing would end did not appear. The brow of the stranger was knit with indignation, and with two cocked pistols leveled upon Charley, he stood watching that all his orders were faithfully and to the letter carried out. Charley sweated and danced until the stranger was satisfied. This accomplished, he mounted upon the seat of his gig and drove off.

"Devil Charley was well pleased that he escaped with his life.

A POWDER-MILL.

A powder-mill is not in the least like other mills. Instead of one great building, it is composed of many rough-looking little sheds,—sometimes as many as seventy or eighty. These are long distances apart, separated by dense woods and great mounds of earth, so that if one "house" is blown up, the others will escape a like fate. Of some the walls are built very strong, and the roofs very slight, in the hope that if an explosion happens, its force will be expended upward only. Other houses have enormous roofs of masonry covered with earth; the roofs of others are tanks kept always full of water.

The constant danger inseperable from the work would be greatly increased were there not strict rules, always enforced. No cautious visitor can be more careful than the workmen themselves, for they know, if an explosion happens, it will be certain, instant death to them. So no lights or fires are ever allowed; no one lives nearer the mills than can be helped; some of the buildings are carpeted with skins, and the floors are always flooded with an inch or two of water; and in front of every door is a shallow tank of water. Before entering, every person must put on rubber shoes and walk through the water, for the nails in a boot-heel might strike a spark from a bit of sand or gravel, which might explode a single grain of gunpowder, and cause wide-spread disaster. So the rubber shoes worn in the mills are never worn elsewhere. Then, too, every one is expected to keep his wits about him; there is never any loud talking and laughter, and no one ever thinks of shouting. Yet, with all this extreme care, explosions sometimes occur, and then there is seldom any one left to tell how it happened.

MODE OF MAKING GUNPOWDER.

The mode of making gunpowder is nowadays about the same everywhere. The saltpeter, the charcoal, and the sulphur all must be ground very finely. Among rude tribes in Asia, as in old times, the grinding is done by women and children, who pound the ingredients with wooden pestles in wooden mortars, and often finish by blowing up the entire family, house and all. In other places they pass a crank-shaft through a barrell and fix it in a frame. This barrel they partly fill with what they wish to pulverize, and also with a quantity of brass or wooden balls. By turning the crank rapidly the balls and the material are both rolled around from side to side, and finally the grinding is effected. Next they mix the three together in proper proportions, spreading it on a wooden table, turning it with wooden paddles, and rolling it with wooden rollers; then they put it back into the wooden mortar tub and pound it again, any blow, just as likely as not, being the last they will live to give. If they and the powder survive this, they then spread it on a cloth in the sun to dry, and if it don't blow up before they can gather it together again, the husbands and fathers of these brave women and children soon have plenty of powder. I have been told of a lady, brought up in the East Indies, whose most vivid remembrance of her early life was the blowing up of a "native" family by such means. But in the modern powder-mills there are deep, circular troughs of stone or iron, around and around in which travel ponderous wheels. Men with wooden shovels keep the material under the rollers, where it is thoroughly crushed.

When enough of each ingredient is ready to make a batch of powder, they weigh it—about 75 parts of saltpeter, 15 of charcoal, and 10 of sulphur. These proportions, however, vary somewhat, depending upon what the powder is to be used for, and the strength required.

The weighed-out ingredients must now be mixed. Usually, the charcoal and sulphur are put together first in revolving barrels, in which are loose zinc, brass, or copper balls; and when this is completed, the saltpeter is added, and the rolling process is repeated until the whole is well intermingled. In some mills the three ingredients are put in the barrels and mixed in one operation, but this mode is attended with greater risk.

All this, however, is mere *stirring*. The real *mixing* must be done under great pressure.

Now begins the greatest danger. The stirred-up materials are taken to another shed, called the "incorporating mill," where there are more wheels and troughs; but instead of men with shovels, there are wood and copper scrapers attached to the machinery, that follow the wheels and keep the mixture in place. The ingredients are placed in the trough, the wheels started, and the men lock the doors and go away. Hour after hour, around and around in the dark, all alone rumble these mighty wheels.

So long as the little scrapers attend to their business, evenly spreading the mixture three or four inches deep in the bottom of the trough, all will be well; but if anything goes wrong—*puff—bang!*—that is the end of that mill. If the crushing-wheels and the iron bottom of the trough should happen to touch, the chances are they would "strike fire;" but the cushion of powder between is supposed to prevent this.—*St. Nicholas for July.*

Divers.

Diving has become an art, a profession, a recognized mode of obtaining a livelihood. It is attended with some risk, though less than is generally believed, and is a well-paid business. Sometimes, as when submerged treasure is brought up from the depth of the sea, the returns are very ample.

Then, again, it enables pearls to be brought up, the coast of Ceylon having long been the chief locality for that kind of fishing. Thence, in the remote ages, the Greeks got their pearls. Now, however, pearl-divers exercise their art at many other places—this is, on the shores of the Indian Ocean, off the West Indies' coasts, in the Persian Gulf, and at Panama, in South America.

The special prizes of diving are presented in the shape of coffers of gold and silver, and whole cargoes of costly merchandise. Last year, a British iron-clad called the Vanguard—a mammoth war-vessel, carrying fourteen immense guns, with steam engines of over five thousand horse-power, of above six thousand tons, and which had cost $2,5,00,000—was run into by a companion called the Iron Duke, and sunk in the Irish Sea.

Divers were immediately sent down to examine the sunken vessel, and so duly reported her actual condition that the British Admiralty were enabled to judge that "it would not pay" to attempt to raise such an immense mass of iron. Consequently, her materials will be brought up by divers, for the benefit of contractors, who will clear away all of the wreck, which at present is a dangerous obstruction in the Irish Sea.

Very exaggerated stories have been told as to the endurance of experienced divers under water—that is, of those who go into the depths, like the pearl-seekers in the Indian seas, without any mechanical assistance. It is fully to say, as many do say, that the pearl-divers of the East are able, by constant practice, to remain under water from ten to fifteen minutes.

Very skillful and experienced divers may remain under water for *two*, but they very rarely remain there for *three* minutes. The best of the Ceylon divers, in fact, do not often continue submerged for more than a minute and a half, and their condition of health must be very good to permit them to do this.

Those who use the diving-dress, which makes the wearer look so frightful that even sharks are said to be frightened by it, must be physically qualified for the work. Many a strong fellow has gone down, and, after a short pause, has reappeared, bleeding alarmingly at the nose, ears and mouth.

For the most part, the diver does his work, if not in utter darkness, at best with only as much light as renders "darkness visible." His occupation is not a pleasant one. At the sea-bottom he encounters an awful solitude and silence.—He is liable, at any moment, to find himself in close proximity with the ghostly remains of the dead, and there is no small risk to himself.

There seems to be no special disease induced by the occupation of diving when the regular dress is worn, but it is generally believed that it has a tendency to shorten life. Some very high authorities hold a different opinion.

Saturday Night.

Terrible Scene at a Bull-Fight.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard gives the following account of the goring of Frascuelo, a noted matador, in the bull ring at Madrid recently, in the presence of King Alfonso and an immense assemblage.—Frascuelo's injuries were supposed to be fatal:

"A Bull had knocked over in succession two picadors and disposed of their horses, when a third fumble called for the assistance of the quadrilla. The bull was a large and ugly beast, with long sharp horns, and he was in the habit of returning to goad his fallen foes. Seeing him menace the picador lying helpless under the horse, Hermosilla, as was his duty, sprang to his rescue, closely followed by Frascuelo.

"Either would have sufficed to draw off the incensed animal, made rabid at the sight of the glaring capas. The two bull-fighters got too close to one another and caused in their feint a moment of pause, which enabled the bull to to come at them like lightning, with head lowered. Hermosilla managed to escape, but Frascuelo was caught from behind and raised from the ground, shaken on the horn, which had entered his thigh, and again gored. The others hurried up to the rescue and drew off the bull, which was on the point of again goring the wounded man. The whole scene had lasted but a few seconds, and a loud cry of horrow burst from every part of the ring.

"Everybody sprang to their feet, from King Alfonso in the royal box to the lowest rabble down near the barriers. Shrieks of anguish burst from the women, while others covered their faces with their hands and fans. Men of every rank and age could not refrain from uttering expressions of dismay and consternation, which were again renewed when the wretched sufferer, after rising to his feet, staggered and fell down pale and covered with blood, which streamed over his brilliant costume.

"The guards and soldiers had much trouble in keeping the people from rushing into the ring, and rushing from the galleries toward the door at which the wounded man had been carried out by the attendants. The confusion lasted some time, and no one cared much for the bull or his tormentors, who went on relentlessly and sternly in their brutal struggle.—The one and sole pre-occupation of all was Frascuelo, and people waited with anxiety the verdict of the doctors."

Wellington's Strategy.

On a certain occasion, during Wellington's campaign in the Pyrenees, that "great captain," being displeased with the dispositions General Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshal Soult, who had menaced him in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the change could be effected. This the "Iron Duke" accomplished in person, in the following manner: Doffing his hat, and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if to order a charge. Thereupon rose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by the corps after corps until reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line.

As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark musingly, as if addressing himself, "Soult is a skillful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the sixth division to come up, and we shall beat him." It turned out as anticipated. Soult naturally enough supposed those tremendous shouts to announce the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack him until too late. Had he struck at the right moment he would have won an easy victory; as it was, he met with a bloody repulse. This was strategy—not the strategy of books but of genius, conceived and executed in the same moment. The idea was born of the occasion, and carried out on the instant.

Maintenance of Lunatics.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT
RALEIGH, June 9th, 1877.

F. F. Hennan, Esq.,
Chairman of Board of Commissioners, Catawba County:

SIR:—Yours of the 7th inst., concerning the maintenance of lunatics prior to the passage of the last "Act of the General Assembly in relation to the maintenance of lunatics outside of the Insane Asylum," ratified March 12th 1877 is to hand. I am unable at present to answer your question further than to say, I presume it will be a matter of legislation for the next General Assembly. As the case now stands, however, I can only audit claims of that character under the Act of March 12, '77, consequently no claim for the maintenance of lunatics outside of the Insane Asylum can be audited until January 1st, 1878, dating in no case anterior to the passage of the Act, March 12th, 1877, and not exceeding the rate of $100 per annum.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
State Auditor.

If we had not our trials, the pleasures of this sublumінary scene would render us forgetful of another world.

If we were obliged to pay to enter into life, how many of us would demand the return of our money on departing.

Fools line the hedges along the road of life; let the wise man pass with a smile and a tear.

Pay as You Go.

Many people—and we regret to say that it embraces by far too large a proportion of our community—have become confirmed in the habit of allowing their bills to run up for weeks and months, and for even years, without squaring off, and then only upon being dunned.

Now, how much better would it be if, for family expenses and for mechanical jobs done upon the premises, the bills were discharged at once? Each one would know whether the charges were correct, and he would also know much better from time to time to what extent his expenditures correspond with his income.

Many a deserving and hard-working mechanic or storekeeper has been ruined by prolonged credits, in many cases unasked, and which would have been promptly canceled had the account been duly presented.

Many persons, standing fairly, in a pecuniary and social sense, before the community today, who would be readily credited to any reasonable amount, and who would cheerfully liquidate their bills if presented in small amounts at short intervals, may, in three, six or twelve months, encounter reverses and become utterly unable, howsoever disposed, to meet the heavy accumulated bills which, by the negligence of creditors, have thus been allowed to run up beyond measure.

The true policy is to "pay as you go."

While this may be attended with a little more trouble, it will be found in the end, from the exercises of more economy in making purchases and ordering jobs, and from the ease with which these expenses are met, to work like a charm.

You will not feel this gradual outgoing of small amounts, which you will always be prepared for, a tithe as sensibly as when your bills are permitted to increase more and more daily, and then come upon you like an avalanche when you may not be able to pay; surprising with their extent and apparent extravagance, even if you can pay, and lowering you in your own estimation, and, perhaps, in the estimation of others, if you cannot.

Let us all immediately, from this very date, turn over a new leaf, and resolve to make a change in this respect for the better. Let us pay off our old bills as promptly as possible, and buy nothing in the future for our households, and contract for no jobs upon our premises that cannot be paid for when the purchase is made, or the work performed.

Von Moltke's Marriage.

When Von Moltke returned to Holstein, after reorganising the Turkish army, he found living there with his sister—who had married Mr. Bute, an Englishman—a young girl between fifteen and sixteen, a daughter of Mr. Bute's first marriage. The pretty girl loved already, before seeing him, the soldier who had sent from the Orient such interesting letters to his sister. As for Von Moltke, he had until then seen in woman only a being constantly interferred with the methodical life of a worker. But when a man more than forty years old is loved by a bewitching girl of sixteen he ends by returning her affection. From that time there was but one woman in the world to him, as there was but one work. He married sweet Mary Bute, and when she died in 1868 the great Field Marshal could say that his life as a social being was also ended: only the soldier remained. The Countess was buried in his beautiful park in Silesia, and on the marble above her is grave:

"Love is the fulfilling of the law."

Mary Von Moltke was very bright, very charming, very merry, and it is told as a pathetic truth that since her death the Field Marshal has not been seen to laugh.

Save the Sunshine.

There can be no doubt that much benefit is lost to animals in Winter by the usual practice of building stables without sufficient provision for the admission of sunshine. If one enters a cold greenery or other glass structure during a cold, winter day, he experiences a feeling of surprise at the genial warmth of the atmosphere, while there is no artificial heat. The keen wintery air is excluded by the glass through which the sun pours its warming beams. Yet this cheering influence is largely excluded from the average stable by opaque walls, scarcely enough glass being used in their construction to redeem them from darkness. Glass and sash are now so cheap that there is no reason why abundant sunshine should not be admitted to every place where animals are kept during winter. The poultry men have learned the value of sunshine and construct their poultry barns with the south side composed mostly of glass. An abundant return of health and eggs has proved the wisdom of this. Besides the increased warmth which it brings, the hygiene influence of sunshine is important. The animals if left to themselves, will quickly seek the sunny spots. Even a cat will chase the sunshine to lie in. Then why exclude God's sunshine from the stables?

Singular Co-Incidence.

For ten years a suit has been pending in the Superior Court between two citizens of this county, Messrs. T. M. Parks and Alexander.—It was determined to have the case concluded during the recent session of the court. At the beginning of the week both of the parties in the suit were alive and in good health. On Thursday of the second week both died about the same time of day, the funerals of each were preached by the same minister and on the same day in the same church; they were buried in the same grave yard on the same day, and about the same time of day. Their remains now lie within twenty feet of each other.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1877.

THE DRY GOODS BANK of New York has gone into liquidation.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Judge Wilson has favored us with a copy of the Annual Report of the Auditor of the State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876. Also a pamphlet copy of the Machinery and Revenue Act.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE denies the statement that he received any incivility during his visit to Charleston. His first knowledge of any such action on the part of the citizens of Charleston came to him through the newspapers.

HOLDING BACK.—It is not always the best policy to hold back produce from market, as we know of persons who refused two dollars for wheat, and are now selling it at from $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel.

An old successful farmer told us, whenever he was offered a fair price for his grain, he sold it, as experience taught him that was the true policy, holding over being rather risky.

CHAIRS.—The Salisbury *Watchman* alludes to a chair maker in Thomasville who makes spring post chairs very light, all hickory, neatly finished and handsome enough for any parlor at $15 per dozen.

We saw a specimen, recently, and it was all as represented.

George Earnhart, of Rowan county, makes a stylish white oak and hickory bottom chair, spring post, all finely finished, nearly equal to the Thomasville article, (hand work out and out,) for $10 per dozen.

The Mount Airy Narrow Gauge Rail Road—A Grand Demonstration.

From the Mt. Airy Watchman.

On Wednesday last the citizens of Surry county, about three thousand in number, (including a respectable delegation from Wilkes, Yadkin, Stokes, Forsyth, Guilford and Rockingham counties, N. C., and Carroll, Patrick, Wythe and Grayson counties, Va.,) assembled in Mt. Airy to witness the moving of the first dirt on the Mt. Airy Railroad.

The procession was formed in front of the Blue Ridge Hotel, with the Mt. Airy Cornet Band in front, drawn by six beautiful grey horses; then came the president and directors of the road; then the engineer and corps, followed by one hundred laborers, after whom came the citizens on foot, on horseback and in vehicles. The procession marched to the depot, where the usual ceremonies were performed, concluded by a prayer from the Rev. James Needham. The procession then repaired to the grove near the Male Academy, and were entertained by J. M. Brower, president of the road, Cols. Staples and Jones, of Greensboro, R S Gilmer, Joseph Dobson, J F Graves, L J Norman and others.

The speeches were appropriate and pointed, convincing the unconvinced of the great importance of the enterprise, and in fact its approval was manifested by an enthusiasm that could not be mistaken. Well may Surry county be proud of her enterprising sons and daughters.

The New Indian War.—Chicago, June 20.—Gen. Sheridan received the following despatch from San Francisco: "The following telegram has been received from General Howard, dated Fort Lapavia, June 16: "The Indians of White Bird's and Joseph's bands murdered about twenty people in the scattered settlements, fifty miles from here, eastward. Captain Perry, with two companies, made a forced march thither. The Indians fled with fresh horses.—They hope to overtake them crossing the Salmon river. Please notify Forts Hall, Shaw, Ellis and other eastern posts. Another band fled northward. They may combine near the Flathead Agency, pretending to be peaceful.—Fort Basse will head them if possible. Inspector Watkins and I act together."

[Signed] McDOWELL,
Major General.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK in Idaho and Oregon, noticed in our last, is represented by later dates, to have been of a serious nature. Advices from Walla Walla, state that the Indians have killed every man on the Salmon river, but spared the women and children. The Indians have got the best of the soldiers up to this time. They have killed about thirty and driven them back from White Bird to Mount Idaho. The killed and wounded up to this time is about 50 of the troops. It will take about 500 soldiers to whip Joseph's band.

Lewiston, Oregon, dates of the 25th state, no more fighting. Reinforcements have been sent to the scene of hostilities.

Gen. E. R. Hampton, Clerk of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, at Asheville, N. C., tendered his resignation.

It is publicly stated that H. S. Hawkins, nephew of V. S. Lusk, U. S. Attorney for North Carolina, and E. L. Morrell, both deputy marshals, have fled the State.

The Republicans of North Carolina are not harmonious about dividing the offices. Maj. W. A Smith, ex-member of Congress, protests against the appointment of Hyman, negro, as Collector of the Second District. Secretary Sherman does not favor Hyman, but his bond is good, and the President seems to desire that Hyman should qualify. Hyman is an ex-member of Congress. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue desires the retention of Powers, the present Collector.

John L. Baily, of North Carolina, declines the consulship to St. Paul DeLorendo, Lower Guinea.

The President has commissioned A. V. Dockery Consul to Leeds. Mr. Dockery is a citizen of Richmond county, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA BOYS.—The Raleigh *News* says that among the list of graduates at Princeton College, are three North Carolinians, Frank W. Hughes, Thos. H. McKoy, Jr., and W. C. Armstrong.

Gov. Vance's son, Zebulon, has passed a satisfactory examination, at Annapolis, and will soon go on a cruise in the Mediterranean.

The Randolph Macon College correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* thus refers to North Carolina boys at that excellent institution, in Virginia:

This year there were only two contestants for the medal; but the universal sentiment seems to be that never in the history of the College at this place have there been speeches of such merit delivered for this prize. The first orator, Mr. T. McN. Simpson, of North Carolina, chose for his subject, "Our Ideal Life—its Possibilities." His delivery was easy and graceful, his language well chosen, and the entire address did credit to heart and head.

Mr. W. F. Tillett, of North Carolina, followed in one of the clearest, best stated, best argued, and altogether one of the most stirling addresses it has ever been the privilege of your correspondent to hear. His subject, "Moral Heroism," seemed to be the utterance of all that was good and noble in his life, and the audience, comprising some of the ablest men of our State, showed their appreciation by frequent and prolonged applause.

Mr. Gray Carroll, of N. C., was one of the representatives of the Society. His subject was "Concentration of Effort Insures Success."

An estimate has been made of the indebtedness of American towns and cities, with the conclusion that the total debt is not far from $1,000,000,000, or nearly one-half the amount of the public debt of the United States. A list is given of one hundred and twenty-nine cities, each of whose debt is more than $200,000. New York leads the list with a handsome little debt of $162,495,306. Philadelphia comes next with $72,890,373, and Brooklyn next with $44,108,229. Washington comes sixth in the list with an indebtedness estimated at $22,000,000. The worst feature of the statement is the fact that the increase in the debt of our towns and cities for the last seven years is estimated at 176 per cent. or at the rate of about $95,000,000 per annum. If this be true, the residents of our cities are yearly paying somewhere from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 interest. The tendency towards extravagance and additional debt is certainly not one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

President Hayes and the Office-holders.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.—SIR: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the general government in relation to the elections:

"No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election compaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press is not denied. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed."

This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the general government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very respectfully,
R. B. HAYES.

THE CROPS.—The Department of Agriculture Report, dated Washington, June 22, indicates a better prospect than usual for wheat. The report of June 1876 made the average for the country thirteen per centum below the standard of normal condition and subsequent returns of condition and yield were still lower.

Forecasting the scarcity which has occurred, the average for winter and spring wheat together is this year one hundred. Winter wheat being above that figure and spring wheat below it.

IT PAYS.—Mr. Motley received from the Harpers as copyright the comfortable sum of $60,000; while Prof. Charles Anthen got upon his writings $100,000. The firm paid to Mr. Jacob Abbott $50,000; to the late Albert Barnes, $75,000; and to Marcius Wilson, the author of their series of school readers, about $200,000.

NOTICE.—Commissioner of Agriculture Polk having accepted an invitation of the State Agricultural Society to make an exhibition of the agricultural, mineral, &c., wealth of the State, has issued a circular to the farmers, manufacturers, miners, and others of the State, to assist him to make such an exhibition of the resources of the State as will be a source of pride to her sons, and show what she is really worth.

Commodore John R. Goldsboro is dead.

Gen. Ord telegraphs that there is a good understanding between him and the Mexican General concerning the necessity of a prompt action to suppress marauding.—Mexico has no stomach for another war with this country.

Mr. Charles M. Lines, of Thomasville, died on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst.—Deceased was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that place.—He was the senior member of the firm of C. M. & G. Lines, wholesale shoe manufacturers, the oldest establishment of that character in the South.—*North State.*

Professor Brewer, of the Sheffield Scientific School, in New Haven, Conn., by a chemical analysis has confirmed the assertion that the so-called "marbleized iron" ware gives off lead and sometimes arsenic when used for cooking sour fluids of fruits, and he says that its use is deleterious to health.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—St. Johns, New Brunswick, was visited with a destructive fire on the afternoon of the 20th, destroying fully one half of the city, rendering 15,000 people homeless, and women and children are on the streets crying for bread. About 500 acres were burned. Over 30 bodies have been recovered, and as many more are missing.

The colored Normal College has been located at Fayetteville, with Robert Harris as President, and the following local Board of Directors: E. J. Lilly, W. C. Troy and W. H. Myrover.

WILSON, N. C., ADVANCE.—The sensation of the week in Wilson was made by a man, who had no arms, but who could write and draw with his mouth. His exhibition was wonderful and created considerable comment.——It is certainly a good sign of better times to see such a demand for cradles in our town. The incessant cry of the week has been for cradles, and the supply has been exhausted. The demand, though, was for cradles for scythes, not for cries, for the wheat harvest, not for babies.——A bee tree was cut down on the plantation of Emerson Winstead, a short time ago and found to be eight feet deep in honey. Our informant, who is as reliable as any gentleman in the State, says that it was the greatest quantity of honey he had ever seen. It was certainly a good length of sweetness tremendously drawn out.

THE LAST OF TABLE ROCK.—On the 24th ultimo the last of what was so long known as Table Rock, at Niagara, broke off and fell into the river. The mass weighed nearly six tons, and up to 1876 over four thousand names of visitors had been carved upon it. The part which fell on the 24th composed only one-half of the original rock, the rest having fallen in.—On Saturday, January 1, 1829, a surface of the rock, supposed to be the size of half an acre, forming the bed of Maiden Walk, broke loose and was precipitated into the immense chasm below. The crash was heard for a distance of five miles, and the effects in the immediate neighborhood resembled the shock of an earthquake.—The water running under the bank is supposed to have caused the fall on the 24th. The shock, when the rock struck the water, was distinctly felt three miles from the fall. Several of the trees that stood on the rock are now seen standing in the river as erect as when in their original places on the rock.—*Syracuse Standard.*

LIVING FIFTY-THREE DAYS ON WATER.—Ezra Newcomer, an insane man confined in York County, (Pa) Hospital, since the 20th of April, has refused to take any nourishment whatever, but water, and then he would only drink when he could take it from the spiggot himself. During this entire time he has also refused to enter into conversation with any one, and his answers were few and made in a rough manner. He has, however, smoked quite a number of cigars. Up to a day or two ago he was able to move about, but now he is so weak that he cannot go to the spiggot for water and even refuses to drink. He has been reduced in weight nearly one hundred pounds, and is a pitiable object to behold—being in the last stages of starvation.

The exporting of American machine-made goods has only just commenced.—Our rifles, guns, cartridges, agricultural machinery, axes, hardware, cotton goods, woodenware, hats and caps, ready-made clothing, are going abroad into markets previously held by England. The universal use of machinery in this country, while hand-work is still largely relied upon in old England, is giving our manufacturers immense advantages. American goods, too, where tried, win friends. They are modern, and adapted to the present generation. England has the materials, but trade-unions forbid the introduction of labor-saving machinery and sustain high wages. So long as England is thus crippled our other disadvantages are largely offset; and what is being done to-day is only an indication of what could be accomplished under better advantages.

Boston Journal of Commerce.

It is stated that the Canadian government is moving for Sitting Bull's expulsion from Canada. His presence incites the Black Feet Indians to turbulence.

The Eastern War.

6000 Russians crossed the Danube on Friday last, from Galatz. An Ibrail correspondent, telegraphing Friday, sends long details explaining how the crossing was effected: The Russians at Ibrail completed a bridge undisturbed by the Turks. Every one understood that the crossing was postponed both on account of the delay in the Czar's arrival and because a large force of Turkish troops had been discovered in ambush not far from the bridge. However, Gen. Zimmerman suddenly disappeared from Ibrail during the night. This morning, a little after daybreak, the people of Ibrail were awakened by the sound of artillery and musketry on the other side of the river, showing that the Danube had been crossed. Gen. Zimmerman had gone to Galatz. He crossed the Danube with two regiments of infantry and a proportionate amount of artillery and cavalry in a number of boats towed over by steam launches. The distance traversed in boats seems to have been over three miles. The Turks seem to have made a very stubborn resistance.

The latest advices from the Danube show that there was some bloody, but no serious or determined opposition to crossing, either at Ibrail or Galatz.

There has been some sharp fighting in Montenegro. Stirring times in Turkey in Europe may now be looked for.

A dispatch to London, from Constantinople, says that the Chamber of Deputies, in secret session, has voted for the continuance of the war *al outrance* even if all Europe combines against Turkey.

LONDON, June 25.—A special dispatch from Bucharest to the *Times*, dated Friday, says:

"Preliminary operations all along the Danube have commenced in earnest. Bombardments continue along the whole line to-day including the batteries at Oltenitza, Beket, Grabova and Kalafat. The Turks are reported to be preparing to concentrate their forces on the lower Danube and the fortresses forming the quadrilateral—Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla and Varna, leaving the Widdin force isolated from Dobrudscha. The fall of Tultcha and Sulina cannot be far distant, as the Turkish forces occupying these points are cut off from the lines of communication and reinforcements.

The *Daily News'* dispatch from Rustchuk Sunday night, says: "The bombardment of this town by the Russians is terrible. The Turks stand fire with great coolness. They reply vigorously and with good aim. A shell has fallen in prison and killed two prisoners. Several non-combatants were killed and wounded. Shots have struck the German, English and Belgian consulates. Shells have also burst near the hospital, but the Russian fire seems directed to the centre of the town."

The *Daily News'* special from Ibrail reports that the Turks have retreated towards Medidji on the line of the Kutsendji Railway. The whole north end of Dubrodscha has been abandoned, and it is not likely that they will make a stand this side of Silistria. The 14th corps, under Gen. Zimmerman, will cross the river as rapidly as possible, and be joined by the 4th corps now going in the direction of the river and will march southward with the greatest dispatch. It is not known yet whether this army will form a column of an advance between Varna and Shumla. It seems probable that to these two corps will fall the duty of reducing Silistria and perhaps Shumla. It is further likely that another passage of the Danube will be attempted somewhere between Guirgevo and Turnu Magurelli, within the next four days, without awaiting Gen. Zimmerman's advance, which cannot be available to turn the Turks' positions about Rustchuk under three weeks.

Mukhtar Pasha's successes in Asia are confirmed. The Turkish losses in Montenegro during the recent engagements were ten thousand men.

RUSH, June 26.—The bombardment of this place was continued all yesterday. The English agents report that the English consulate, which had a large union-jack floating, seems to have been singled out for concentrated fire, and was completely destroyed.

Terrible Wind Storm.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Western Union Telegraph Company is in receipt of news that a terrific wind and rain storm, which apparently started in the vicinity of Kansas City, is now raging in northwestern Missouri, over the entire State of Iowa, in a large portion of Illinois, and a section of Michigan. The wires are prostrated in every direction, and but few telegraph posts can be reached. The wind amounts almost to a tornado, and appears to be approaching this city which it will reach, from present appearances, in about two hours.

LATER.—About 1:20 P. M. the storm struck the city with great force. During twenty minutes that it lasted a vast amount of rain fell.—Considerable damage was done. The wind blew with great fury, overturning teams and houses, demolishing signs, breaking glass and doing other injury. Basements were in some instances flooded a foot deep owing to the inadequacy of the sewers. No loss of life has yet been reported.

NEW POSTMASTERS.—The President has appointed J. C. Shaw postmaster at Tarboro, N.C.; Arthur C. Newell at Farmington, N. C.; Nick Arthur at Gainesville, Ga.; R. P. Taddis at Hempstead; W. D. Casey at Gonzales, Texas.

MRS. HAYES.—Mrs. Lucy Hayes, the President's wife, is the niece of the late John Webb, of Granville county, N. C., and the daughter of Dr. Webb, of Chilicothe, Ohio, who was born in Granville.

Gen. J. C. Gorman, lately appointed special deputy collector of internal revenue for North Carolina, has been arrested in Washington on a charge of libeling J. G. Hester.

The Internal Revenue returns indicate a considerable consumption of beer in the United States. During 1876 a tax rate of $1 per barrel brought into the national treasury $9,159,675. This is an increase of $415,931 over the receipts of the previous year, showing either a more honest return of the manufacturers of fermented liquors of else a considerable increase in consumption.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of this State, has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Talcut, resigned.

"Christian Reid," (Miss Fisher, of Salisbury,) the gifted author, has another novel just out. It is called "After Many Days." This is her tenth book in about six or seven years.

Rev. J. D. Hufham tendered his resignation as pastor of the Swain Street Baptist Church, Raleigh, his appointment as State agent for Wake Forest College necessitating the action.—*Observer.*

SAD AFFAIR.—We learn from a gentleman just from Ashe county that the dwelling house of Mr. John Greer, of Laurel Springs, caught fire a few days since, and was burned entirely down—burning to death a little girl, a grand-daughter of Mr. Greer's. She was in one of the rooms at the time of the house catching fire and could not be rescued until she was so badly burned that she died a few minutes after being taken from the burning house. The fire was caused by the use of Kerosene for kindling.—*Wilkesboro Witness.*

Mrs. Victoria Belejack, wife of Nat. Bolejack, was divorced from her husband at the late term of Stokes Court. She was a Miss Bunker, daughter of one of the Siamese twins.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—On Thursday of last week, officer E. Miles, of Wilkes county, with a possee of men, arrested one Isaih Sparks and Dr. Conkling, alias W. H. Conkling, and brought them before Esquire John N. Myers, who bound them over to next term of the Superior Court of Wilkes county, in a bond of $500, in default of which they were committed to jail in this place. They were charged with passing counterfeit money. Their field of operation seems to have been in Wilkes and adjacent counties. They passed to one man in Wilkes county, Mr. Boyden Goss, forty-five dollars at one time of their spurious money, besides passing it to several farmers.—The greater portion of their money was of the denomination of $5 bills. They were traveling over the country representing themselves as being sewing machine agents, having with them a magic lantern with other catch penny tricks.—*Wilkesboro Witness.*

The whipping post comes nearer extracting the doggish, thieving and criminal propensities than any other element method. Wish our Legislatures had had sufficient backbone to make a legal prescription of hickory oil for the "thieving wards of the nation." The penitentiary promotes all rogues in sumptuous splendor, and many of them steal to get a transfer to it.

C. in Magnolia Record.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal yesterday concluded the examination of candidates for licenses to practice law. Two were rejected, and the following is an alphabetical list of those to whom licenses were granted:

Julius Cassius Black, Randolph county.
Washington Bryan, Craven, "
Bennehan Cameron, Orange "
William Goodell Carson, Henderson "
Louis Henry Clement, Davie "
Robert Paine Felton, Chowan "
Robert Brodnax Glenn, Rockingham "
Marshall Albert Gray, Lenoir "
Alfred Williams Haywood, Wake "
Thomas Butler Justice, Rutherford "
Henry Gilliam Latham, Washington "
William Latimer, New Hanover "
Frederick Becton Loftin, Lenoir "
Thos. Williams Mason, Northampton "
William Edward Murchison, Harnett "
Frank Nash, Edgecombe "
John Yewell Philips, Stokes "
Nathan Stedman Poe, Cumberland "
Thomas Settle Reid, Rockingham "
William Hagan Reid, Iredell "
Hugh Reid Scott, Rockingham "
Wilfred Dent Turner, Iredell "
James Landrum Webb, Cleaveland "

GENERAL NEWS.

It is stated that in the year 1828 the Russians lost 36,000 men by sickness alone in Bulgaria. In the following year they lost 60,000 between the Pruth and Adrianople; whilst out of 120,000 men not over 6,000 ever recrossed the Russian frontier alive.

A baby show was in progress at Chicago last week. Over 400 babies were on exhibition, including thirty pairs of twins. Prizes were offered for superiority in health, beauty, smallness, largeness, &c.; but great difficulty was found in getting competent persons to act as judges, everybody dreading the ire of disappointed mothers.

Ten years of assiduous activity would be cheerfully given by many a sufferer for that purity of blood which guarantees immunity from disease. The labor of a few hours will purchase that most energetic blood searcher and purifier, Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Dried Fruit.—In view of the prospectively large crop of fruit, and in view of the increased demand and high prices which will be probably brought about by the Eastern war, we advise every family who has an orchard to make preparations for drying large quantities, both for market and winter use. By the use of the process of furnace drying the operation is independent of the sunshine, and it is said that the fruit thus dried is much superior to the sun dried.—Apples dried by furnace heat always commands the highest market price.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

An American Giantess Dead.—The largest woman in the world, Mrs. Ruth Beaton, alias Fanny Wallace, died at Vernon county, Wis. June 1. She was 54 years old, seven feet four inches in height, and weighed 585 pounds.—Her coffin was made in Brownsville, and was seven feet eight inches in length, three feet six inches in depth, four feet wide at the centre, twenty-four inches at the head, and twenty-three inches at the foot. Eight men with block and tackle lowered the remains into the grave. She was a kind, good neighbor, a loving mother, and was beloved by all who knew her. Knowing that she inevitably must die, all preparations were made, and she died surrounded by her family and many friends, happy and contented, with an unshaken belief in the Adventist faith.

Jeff Davis Wins a Suit.—The Supreme Court of Mississippi has decided that Jefferson Davis, by a residence of thirty years, and other acts of ownership, acquired title to the plantation known as "Brierfield," notwithstanding Joseph E. Davis, his brother, never conveyed to him the title thereof; that when the latter sold this plantation he became indebted to the former in the amount of $70,000, the price thereof; and that Jefferson Davis is not estopped by the fact that having become executor of his brother's will, or by any acts of executorship done by him, or by any other thing, from asserting his claim to the proceeds of sale of said plantation against the estate of Joseph E. Davis, but is entitled to be paid the same.

Russian Churches.

The walls of Russian churches are almost entirely covered with pictures of the Virgin and Child, of saints, and also of the creator, who is represented as an aged man, with long white hair and beard having the triangle, or symbol of the godhead, either above his head or in his hand. Sometimes he sits on clouds with his foot placed upon the globe, and in this seems merely a copy of Jupiter or Thor. The halos upon the brows of the saints are usually of silver gilt, but often are set with precious stones and pearls. The dresses are of gold and silver gilt, also studded with jewels. They are brilliantly lighted by the numerous little lamps suspended before them and by the enormous candles, in silver sconces, near the shrines and altars. The robes of the priests are also splendid, and the general magnificence serves a good purpose in attracting the masses to a frequent attendance.

AN OLD LAW.—There is an old statute of 1789, which prohibits public officers from buying public funds, U. S. Bonds, &c.

THE MARKETS.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	9 to 12
Country,	10½ to 12
Shoulders,	9 to 11
Hams,	11 to 15
Lard,	12 to 15
GRAIN:	
Corn,	80 to 90
Wheat,	$1 50 to 0 00
Oats,	50 to 00
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	4 00 to 4 50
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	25 to 50
Eggs,	10 to 00
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	40 to 50
Beeswax,	25 to 28
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 75
" " Irish,	75 to 1 00
Hay,	40 to 50
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 25
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common,	$ 3 00 to 6 50
Good working,	6 50 to 8 00
Bright medium smokers,	6 00 to 9 00
Fancy smokers,	10 00 to 15 00
LEAF.	
Common,	$ 6 00 to 8 00
Good,	8 00 to 10 00
Fine,	12 00 to 15 00
Medium wrappers,	8 00 to 15 00
Yellow do.	15 00 to 30 00
Fancy do.	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany medium,	12 00 to 20 00
do. good,	20 00 to 30 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
New Common	$ 4 00 to 5 00
" Good	5 00 to 6 00
Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
Good "	10 00 to 12 00
LEAF.	
Common	6 00 to 8 00
Good,	10 00 to 12 00
Common Bright	15 00 to 20 00
Good "	25 00 to 40 00
wrappers, good	25 00 to 30 00
" Fine	35 00 to 40 00
" Extra	45 00 to 60 00

RICHMOND.—Tobacco, lugs, $1 50 to $7 00; Wheat, $1 70.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Flour, $7 75 a $8 25; Corn, 57 a 60.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Flour, $4 a $5; Wheat, $1 75 a $1 80; Corn, 60 a 65.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest small Chromos, at BOOKSTORE.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Warranted fresh and genuine, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Call early, as they are selling fast.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6:30 o'clock, A. M., to 7 P. M., during the week.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Saturday, at 6:15, p. m.—due every day, except Sunday, at 11 a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thusday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON, via. Winston, Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown.—Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Danville. Closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m. and every Saturday by 8, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. closes every Friday at 6½, a. m, Due every Saturday by 2, p. m

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DYSENTERY is generally prevalent, as usual at this season.

THE CHERRY CROP is heavy, and prices low. Large quantities are being dried and will command fair prices.

WE regret that Mr. Shore's Mustang pony hurt itself so badly in the stable, a few days since, as to cause death.

SEE programme of morning, afternoon, and night proceedings of 4th elsewhere. Don't forget it.

BATHING in our creek and neighboring ponds is practiced in good earnest by the boys.

CUCUMBERS are in market causing the physician to smile blandly, for they know their effects.

BATS.—Now is the season for enterprising youths to battle with the bats. Get out your reed-poles, young men.

DR. BROWN, an oculist of repute, has been in town several days.

SIX colored converts were baptized by immersion in Hairston's pond, Davidson county, on Sunday last.

A FARMER from near Tyro in Davidson County, reports corn looking finely in that neighborhood.

THE Railroad Train was 2 hours behind time on Monday evening. The delay was caused by R. & D. R. R. running off the track.

THE time of meeting of Moravian Sunday School has been changed from 2 P. M. to 8 A. M.

REV. JACOB MOCK, for more than 30 years Moravian missionary among the Cherokee Indians, delivered a highly interesting discourse on Sunday evening in the Moravian Church.

IT is often far easier to criticize the plans and actions of others, than to go and do better yourselves. Take heed, ye who make free with your criticisms.

TAR RIVER.—The channel of Tar River has been straightened at several points to prevent the caving in of the banks and to secure a freer flow of water.

BOLD.—A black snake managed to enter the martin-box of Mr. A. N. Reich, in this vicinity, and destroyed the brood of martins, for which offence his snakeship was made to atone with his life blood.

PIC-NICS.—A party of little-folks were brimful of eatables and happiness at a pic-nic at Cool Spring on Friday.

The young ladies of Salem Female Academy, with their teachers, rusticated at Stafford's Mill on the same day.

STOKES COUNTY.—The store house of Lafayette Smith, in Danbury, was entered one night last week, and the rogues carried off the safe a distance of half a mile, broke it open, and robbed it of its contents, about $200 in money and a quantity of valuable papers.

CHICKENS long shut up in coops, and not furnished with fresh meat occasionally, will almost invariably attack and destroy each other to satisfy the cravings of an unnatural appetite created by close confinement.

THE VACANT BUILDING, on Mr. Cooper's lot, has been handsomely fitted up and will shortly be occupied by Mrs. Carmichael as a dress making establishment. Patronage of many friends respectfully solicited.

OWING to prospects of unfavorable weather the public meeting called in the Square, by the Mayor of Salem in relation to the celebration of July 4th, was postponed until Saturday night, at which meeting a goodly number was present. See full particulars elsewhere.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Throughout the State the good news of a splendid wheat crop reaches us.

In Western North Carolina this week is the great harvest, and the yield unusually abundant.

A Fogle, Esq., has presented us with a head of wheat containing ninety grains.

Mr. Eli Sides showed us a head of wheat containing "six grains a-breast.

Mr. A. N. Reich raised wheat, with five grains in a breast.

AT several points along our streets there are some ugly holes in the sidewalks to the annoyance of the passers, especially during dark nights and sloppy weather. We will not mention any names, at present, but should we again stumble into one, look out!

EARLY PEACHES.—E. W. Lineback, of our town, shipped his first crate of peaches to Boston, on Thursday last, of the Peerless variety. In a week or two large quantities will be shipped from this place.

Thanks to Messrs. Craft & Sailor, of the Cedar Cove Nursery, Yadkin county, for specimens of their fine early peaches, the first of the season.

Antiques and Horribles.

Grand Fantastic Parade of wild animals and beasts through the streets of Salem and Winston, on Wednesday, July 4th, 1877.

The "Fourth of July Revelers" will turn out in full uniform, and with largely increased force, making the Grandest, Most Magniloquent, Superbly Fantastical, Hieroglyphical, Komicaltical, Geographical, Gymnastical and Natural Historical display ever produced in this or any other world known to man.

The public are cordially invited to attend this Mammoth Free Show.

THE TYPOS in this office return thanks to one of Salem's fair daughters, for a basket of fine apples.

NEARLY ALL the wheat has been harvested in this section. Flour has fallen in price to 4 cts. per lb.

A COW, owned by a citizen, yields 2½ gallons at a milking, 5 gallons per day. Who can beat this.

THE Saturday's schedule has been changed upon our Railroad so as to afford the employees the privilege of spending Sunday at this depot.

A NUMBER of our citizens have found it necessary to prop the branches of their trees to keep them from breaking down with the load of fruit they are bearing.

A COMPANY of ladies and gentlemen set out for the mountain region in Western N. C., on last Thursday morning. May their trip prove conducive to both their pleasure and health.

THE Ladies are invited to meet in the Public Square, in Salem, on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of decoration, and to bring flowers with them.

WHITEWASHING the interior of dwellings and outbuildings and fencing is now in order. Being conducive to health and freshening the looks of things generally, it is to be commended.

MR. RODGERS and daughter, Miss MINNIE, after a visit of several weeks, took their departure for their home in Camden, S. C. Wednesday. We are pleased to learn that their sojourn in Salem was pleasant one.

BALL AND SOCIAL PARTY.—The Second Grand Hop and Sociable, under the auspices of the Cornet Band, will be given on the evening of the 3rd of July. Tickets admitting gentlemen $1.00; to be had at Ebert's Store. Ladies to whom invitations have been addressed, free. Gentlemen intending to accompany ladies would confer a favor by notifying committee on invitation, G. H. Rights, F. C. Minung, and C. W. Vogler, of their selections.

SURRY COUNTY.—We learn that at the close of the railroad speaking at Fentress' a crowd became intoxicated and a row got up, which resulted in Mr. Clem Nance being knocked in the head with a rock by Mr. John Moseley.—Nance's codition was pronounced very critical at last report.—*Watchman.*

We learn that Dr. W. A. Jenkins amputated the arm of a little girl, rendered necessary by the sting of a locust, a short time since.—*ib.*

A. F. & A. M.—At a recent meeting of Salem Lodge, No. 289, A. F. & A. M., held for that purpose, in their Lodge room, Monday, June 25th, the following officers were duly installed:

W G Bahnson, W M.
E T Ackerman, S W.
S E Butner, J W.
C H Fogle, Treas.
E A Ebert, Sect.
C A Fogle, S D.
E S Ackerman, J D.
P H Wagoner, Tiler.

Regular meetings first Thursday night in each month, and on St. John's days.

At a regular meeting of Winston Lodge, No. 167, A. F. & A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

S. D. Franklin, W M.
W. A. Walker, S W.
N W Norfleet, J W.
J G Blackburn, Treas.
S H Smith, Secretary.
Ephraim Brown, S D.
W H Miller, J D.
H A Holder, Tyler.

At this meeting, the retiring W M, Capt. D P Mast, was presented with a very handsome gold-headed cane by the officers and members of his Lodge.

PUBLIC MEETING.—According to previous notice given by the Mayor of Salem, a meeting was held, in the Public Square, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 101st anniversary of our Independence.

On motion of Mayor Fogle, D. H. Starbuck, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. H. Shultz requested to act as Secretary.

R. L. Patterson, Esq., was then requested to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a very pleasant manner. Judge Wilson then responded to a call, and expressed himself highly gratified at the proceedings of the meeting, and remarked that he had participated in various ways, for the past forty years, in similar celebrations in this place.

The Chairman then appointed the following Committees:

On Arrangement.—W. G. Bahnson, E. T. Blum, W. P. Ormsby, W. T. Vogler, J. L. Fulkerson, J. Blickenderfer, Maj. T. J. Brown, A. A. Gorrell, D. P. Mast, Mayor Grogan of Winston and Mayor Fogle of Salem.

On Collection of Funds.—Thos. Husk, L. E. Butner and C. W. Vogler.

On Selecting an Orator.—R. L. Patterson, J. E. Mickey, and C. B. Watson.

On motion of Hon. R. L. Patterson, we invite our sister town, Winston, to join us in celebrating of the 4th.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

D. H. STARBUCK, *Chairman.*

J. H. SHULTZ, *Secretary.*

FRANK MURCHISON, a former typo in our office, again gladdened us with a sight of his countenance, after an absence from Salem, of 14 years, during which time he has been employed in various offices, both North and South.

JULY 4TH.

Thirteen guns, at intervals of four minutes, commencing at 4 o'clock, A. M.

Ringing of bells from 5 to 5.15 A. M.

Religious service in all the churches in Salem and Winston, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Procession will form on Cherry Street, in Winston, at 8½ o'clock, A. M., headed by the Salem Cornet Band. All invited to join.

Assembling at the Public Square in Salem, at 9½ o'clock.

MUSIC.
PRAYER.
READING NATIONAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
MUSIC.
ORATION.
BENEDICTION.

EVENING PROGRAMME:

MUSIC.
READING MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
ADDRESS.
MUSIC.

Public Square in Salem will be handsomely illuminated.

NOTICE THIS!

All persons are prohibited from firing guns and fire-crackers, or exploding gunpowder within the corporate limits of Salem and Winston.

Persons are prohibited from hitching horses to the Square fence in Salem, and we advise persons not to hitch on the Main streets.

AUG. FOGLE,
Mayor of Salem.
MARTIN GROGAN,
Mayor of Winston.

Fourth of July.

At a public meeting, on Tuesday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the young men of Salem and Winston are hereby requested to join in a Grand Fantastic Parade, similar to the one given on last 4th of July.

Resolved, 2d. That the Cavalcade shall be under the command of a Captain, who shall appoint such marshals and assistants as he may deem necessary.

Resolved, 3rd. That no disorderly or ungentlemanly conduct will be allowed, and that it shall be the duty of the officers to see that proper order and decorum are preserved.

Resolved, 4th. That no boys under 18 years of age will be allowed to march in the procession, without special permission from the Captain.

Resolved, 5th. That a committee of two be appointed to superintend the organization of the parade.

Resolved, 6th. That the same place of meeting and the same line of march be adopted as last year, or as nearly so as the officers see proper.

W. G. Bahnson was elected Captain and T. B. Douthit and Jno. Schott appointed as Committee.

To meet at one o'clock, P. M. Sharp.

TO THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTH COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

It is well known throughout the county that the Rail Road suit has been terminated.

A majority of the present Board of Commissioners were elected on the condition that they test the validity of the Rail Road Tax. After their election and installment into office, they did, according to the instructions of the people, resist the payment of said tax, and instituted suit to test the validity of the same. Able counsel were employed, and on account of the prejudice existing in this county against said tax, the case was carried to Davidson County for trial, and after pending there for several terms, was finally tried and decided against us. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State and there we met with the same fate. This made the fifth case relating to the Rail Road tax, which was carried up to the Supreme Court, and every one was decided against the county.

Now, Fellow Citizens, we feel that we have done our duty; we feel satisfied that we have carried out the wishes of the people in having the validity of the tax tested in the highest tribunal of the State and you all see the result. We have lost and the Bondholders have gained. Therefore, it is useless to contend further, and it becomes us all as good, lawabiding citizens, to ground our arms and submit peaceably and cheerfully to the payment of the tax, as it shall become due. It devolves upon us, your Commissioners, to levy this tax, and to appoint an officer of the law to collect the same. This officer should be treated with respect by every lawabiding citizen as he will be performing only his bounden duty. It will bear heavily upon us for a while, yet we are assured by those who hold the reins upon us, if we will only show a willingness and disposition to try and do our duty, that we shall not be oppressed in the effort. Under these assurances, let us all go to work cheerfully to get up the money and meet our collector at his appointed times, and show to the world that we are worthy the name of freemen.

A. E. CONRAD, Chairman.
S. B. STAUBER,
FOUNTAIN FLYNT,
A. NICHOLSON,
DAVID SMITH,
} Commissioners
June 5th, 1877.

Tribute of Respect.

MASONIC HALL, Winston, N. C.,
June 20th, 1877.

At a called convocation of Winston Chapter, No. 24, held in their Hall, June 20th, 1877, A. I. 2407, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst on June 17th, our companion, JAMES HEINEMAN, deceased, who was held in high esteem by the members of the Chapter as an exemplary man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we are deeply grieved at the death of our companion, and, in recognition of his character and services to the chapter, we desire to place on record our sincere sorrow.

Owing to his modest and retiring disposition, only those who knew him intimately could thoroughly appreciate him.

Resolved, That the members of the Chapter sympathize with the wife and relations of our departed companion in this their sudden bereavement, and we point them to the Great Comforter who can give them joy and peace in all their afflictions. We recommend the usual badge to be worn thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Chapter, and a copy of the same be sent to the wife of the deceased, and also to the Winston *Sentinel*, *Union Republican*, *People's Press*, and Charlotte papers, with the request that they be published.

J. W. HUNTER,
D. P. MAST,
S. E. ALLEN,
} Committee.

DIED,

In this place, on Sunday morning last, Mr. HENRY SCHAFFNER, one our oldest and most respected citizens. He was in his 80th year and has left behind an enviable record of a long life well spent.

In Winston, Mrs. ELENDER MILLER, relict of the late Marmion Miller, aged 65 years, 4 months and 28 days.

In Bethania, last week, Mrs. MARY NORMAN. Aged about 74 years.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little succes. Now to give you satisfactoay proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of tde Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c. Go to DR. V. O. THOMPSON and SAMUEL H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

CHOICE SUMMER READING!

PRIME'S UNDER THE TREES. $2.00
HAWTHORNE'S TALES, $1 50.
BRIC-ABRAC, $1 50.
I GO A FISHING, $2 50.
FROM JEST TO EARNEST, $1 50.
LAY SERMONS, Graybeard, $1 75.
PRIME'S EUROPE AND THE EAST. Two Volumes, $3 00.
W. C. PRIME'S HOLY CROSS, $1 00
BRITISH POETS, from 25 cts to $1 50.
CYCLOPEDIA OF FEMALE POETS, $5
DICKEN'S BEST THOUGHTS, $5.
FARM BALLADS, $2.
SHEPHERD LADY, $4.
SWISS PICTURES, $3 50.
WATER LILIES, $1 50.
THE SEA, $3.
WORLD AT HOME, $3.
ANIMALS AND THEIR YOUNG $2.
BARNUM'S LION JACK, $1 50.
MANY LANDS AND MANY PEOPLE. $2 50.

The above books are selections from our stock of Miscellaneous Books. They will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. We have a fine lot of JUVENILE BOOKS, Cloth and Paper bound NOVELS, and numerous books of every grade and style, to suit all tastes.

FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for presents.
NEW STYLE AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, from 40 cents to $2 50.

TAKE NOTICE.

TILL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the lands and premises belonging to the undersigned, situated in Davidson county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands, and fishing in the streams, is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

C. C. BYERLY,
G. W. GRIMES.
Davidson County, June 14th, 1877. 24-6t

Notice of Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing and doing business in the town of Salem, under the firm name of R. A. Wommack & Co., has this day been dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties.

R. A. Wommack having withdrawn from the firm, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Hart & Co.

All persons indebted to the firm of R. A. Wommack & Co., are respectfully solicited to come forward and settle their indebtedness.

Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after date.

HART & CO.
May 25th, 1877.-22.

JUST OPENED At the Salem Bookstore, a supply of the latest styles paper in fine boxes. Among others may be found the elegant styles of—PANAMA, a walnut box with clasp; WICKET, with plated ring on lid; WELCOME, a fine box with handle; BRILLIANT, neatly ornamented. Also CUNARD, BOUQUET, VERNAL, VISTA, COMET, PHOTOGRAPH, SOROSIS, &c., &c.—all at reasonable prices.

FRESH
GARDEN SEEDS
—AT—
Zevely's Drug Store,
Salem, N. C.

THE NEW WILSON
SEWING MACHINE.
PRICES REDUCED!
Future CASH Prices Established.
No. 5, no cover.....Cash $35 00
No. 6, with cover..... " 40 00
No. 9, " " drop leaf and 5 drawers..... " 50 00
Extra Attachments Free!
A. M. JONES,
Salem, N. C.
General Agent for Western North Carolina. Agents Wanted. May17.77

SOMETHING NEW!
"DOMESTIC" FASHION PATTERNS.

As Agent for the best and most fashionable **Paper Pattern Company** in New York, I am prepared to furnish FASHION PATTERNS for any style garment for Ladies', Misses' and Children, as well as for Gentlemen and Boys.

Any Lady customer for a fine dress may select the latest style Paper Pattern FREE of charge.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. May 9th, 1877.

POOR GOODS
ARE EXPENSIVE
AT ANY PRICE.
BEST GOODS
ARE THE CHEAPEST,
and can be found with
March 15, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

MRS. J. E. MICKEY has just received a New and Fashionable Stock of Spring Millinery Goods, at popular prices.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK.
Just to hand a choice lot of
BLACK HERNANI,
both plain and fancy.
SUMMER CALICO, best quality,
WHITE PIQUE,
PIQUE WELTS,
TERRY CLOTH, &c., &c.
Latest importations of Ladies' 2 button KID GLOVES, in assorted spring shades at 75c per pair. A better quality at $1.00.
J. L. FULKERSON
Salem, N. C., April 18, 1877.

The Great Convenience of the Northern Cities is now brought to your own doors.

In addition to my large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS, &c., on hand, and about 5,000 samples to select from, I as Agent for some of the best and largest houses in NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, am prepared to furnish "at a few days notice" any article in the mercantile line.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May 9th, 1877.

ALWAYS READY
WITH
SEASONABLE GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and
FRESH STOCK OF
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.,
which they offer to the public
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT.
Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

EDMUND BLUM. J. A. BLUM.
EDMUND BLUM & CO.,
COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS,
At the Well Known Stand on the Germanton Road North of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.
Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.
Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.
March 29th 1877.—ne13.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to
PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

The largest stock of
LAMPS
I ever offered, Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C.,—No.10.

NEW PAPETRIES.—
Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Aurora Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note
up in neat boxes. See first class papers at BOOK STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
AUTOGRAPH AND
WRITING ALBUMS
AT THE BOOK STORE.

Printing Press for Sale.

A HALF MEDIUM GORDON SELF PILER, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR SALE as we have no use for it. Apply at BOOKSTORE.

MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.—A few copies of this useful book for preserving Newspaper Scraps at the BOOKSTORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS ORGANS 7⅓-octave, fine ROSEWOOD (not used over six months,) only $130; cost $650. New Pianos at wholesale. Great bargains.—Nearly new, $20; 2 stops, $45; 5 stops, $50; 6 stops, $55; 7 stops, $60; 9 stops, $65; 12 stops, $58 to $75. Rare opportunities. New organs at wholesale. Beare imitations. Best offer ever made, READ. Sent on 5 to 15 days' test trial. Money refunded and freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Est. 1858. AGENTS WANTED. DISCOUNTS to Teachers, Ministers, &c. Address DANIEL F. BEATY, Washington, New Jersey.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

THE HEALTHIEST OF US ARE LIABLE to obstructions in the bowels. Don't neglect them. It is not necessary to out rage the palate with nauseous drugs in such cases. The most effective laxative known is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and it is also the most agreeable. Its operation is soothing, cooling, painless. Sold by all druggists.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKORY Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

Drunkard Stop!

C. C. BEERS, M. D. (formerly of Boston) has a harmless cure for INTEMPERANCE, which can be given without the knowledge of the patient.—Also one for the
OPIUM HABIT,
permanent cures guaranteed in both. Send stamp for evidence. Ask druggists for it. Address BEERS & CO., BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

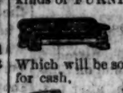
25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & Co, Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland Me.

Wachovia Mills
HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY
Repaired & Refitted.

We solicit a share of the patronage of our neighbors, both in town and the surrounding country.
F. & H. FRIES.
Salem, N. C., June, 1877.—tf.

FURNITURE!
A. C. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.
On MAIN STREET, Second Door from J. E. MICKEY'S Tin, Sheet-Iron and Stove Depot, has constantly on hand, and makes to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as

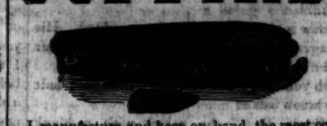


BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c.
Which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash.

I also invite the attention of the public to my assortment of
CHAIRS,
among which are CANE SEATS of every description; CANE and STOOL-SEAT ROCKERS; OFFICE CHAIRS; CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and any style of
NORTHERN FURNITURE, AT SHORT NOTICE.
Catalogues can be examined at my store and selections made.

COFFINS!



I manufacture and keep on hand, the most complete and desirable variety of COFFINS.
I also keep on hand the Cincinnati Coffin, made with solid bent sides, round corners, double top, French glass, and finely finished throughout.
A. C. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1877.—14 3m.

CONDENSED TIME.
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 10, 1876.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Salem, daily except Sunday at	7 30 p m	
Arrive at Greensboro, " "	9 30 p m	
Leave Greensboro, " "	9 00 a m	
Arrive at Salem, " "	11 00 a m	

Richmond & Danville R. R. Division.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

*Meal Stations.	No. 1 Daily.	No. 3 Daily.
Leave Greensboro,	*3 36 p m	*8 32 a m
Arrive at Salisbury,	5 37 p m	11 9 a m
" Air-Line Junction,	*7 06 p m	1 07 a m
" Charlotte	7 29 p m	1 15 p m

No. 1 connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville and Summer resorts in the mountains of Western North Carolina; at Air-Line Junction for Atlanta and all points in the South and Southwest; At Charlotte with the C. C. & A. R. R. for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 3 Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R R. for Columbia and South.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

*MEAL STATIONS.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Greensboro	*8 32 a m	10 05 p m
Arrive at Danville,	10 30 a m	12 24 a m
Ar. Dundee, (Va. Mid. Junc.)	10 34 a m	12 27 a m
Ar. Burkeville,	2 19 p.m.	4 43 a m
Ar. Belle Isle,	* 4 25 p m	*7 15 a m
Ar. Richmond,	4 48 p m	7 41 a m

No. 2.—Connects at Burkeville with A. M. & O. R. R. for Petersburg, etc; at Belle Isle with Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. for all points North, East and West; at Richmond with C. & O. R. R. for Virginia Springs and the West.

No. 4—Connects at Belle Isle with Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. for all Points North, East and West.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond; Richmond and Atlanta; Atlanta and New Orleans.

Through Tickets on sale at all principal points South, Southwest, West North and East, at Richmond, Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address
J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

The Fall Session of Davidson High School will open August 6th, 1877.

This School offers extra inducements to young men and ladies wishing a good classical education. For particulars, address
J. F. BRINSON,
Abbott's Creek P. O.,
May 31st, 1877.-22. Davidson Co., N. C.

MEMORANDUMS in great variety at the SALEM BOOKSTORE

Poetry.

Church Rules for the Ladies.

BY JOE JOT, JR.

Dress hard all morning, such is fate,
Then enter church some minutes late.

All eyes will then be turned on you,
And will observe your bonnet new.

Let humble modesty wreathe your face,
And take your seat with faultless grace.

Let all your thoughts be fixed on high,
And re-arrange your cardinal tie.

Think how religion's prone to bless,
And criticise your neighbor's dress.

Let all your heart be filled with praise,
And notice Mrs. Miggle's lace.

Put from your mind all thoughts of sin,
And re-adjust your diamond pin.

Think how good religion proves,
And then smooth out your buttoned gloves,

Catch well the precepts as they fall,
And smooth the wrinkles in your shawl.

Think of the sinner's fearful fate,
And notice if your bonnet's straight.

Pray for the influence divine,
That lady's basque, mark the design.

Let tender peace possess your mind,
And criticise that hat behind.

Reflect on Christian graces dear,
And fix those curls beside your ear.

Let your heart warm with silent prayer,
And view that horrid green silk there.

Reflect upon the wicked's ways;
See if your gold chain's out of place.

Think of the peace the good shall find,
And wonder who are sitting behind.

Think of the burdens Christians bear,
And notice those strange ladies there.

The last words hear with contrite heart,
And fix your pull-back when you start.

Humorous.

Popping the Question.

From the Danbury News.

One of the Danbury young men who has occasionly escorted a young lady home on Sunday evening's and went in for lunch, after performing both services last Sunday night, suddenly said to her:

"Do you talk in your sleep?"

"Why—no," she answered, in surprise.

"Dou you walk in your sleep?" he next inquired.

"No, sir."

He moved his chair an inch closer, and with increased interest asked:

"Do you snore?"

"No," she hastily replied, looking uneasily at him.

At this reply his eyes fairly sparkled. His lips eagerly parted, and as he gave his chair another hitch he briskly inquired:

"Do you throw the combings from your hair in the wash basin?"

"What's that?" she asked with a blank face.

He repeated the question, although with increased nervousness.

"No, I don't," she answered in some haste.

Again his chair went forward, while his agitation grew so great that he could scarcely maintain his place upon it as he further asked:

"Do you clean out the comb when you are through?"

"Of course I do," she said, staring at him with all her might.

In an instant he was on his knees before her, his eyes ablaze with flame, and his hands outstretched.

"Oh, my dear Miss, I love you," he passionately cried. "I give my whole heart up to you. Love me, and I will be your slave. Love me as I love you, and I will do everything on earth for you. Oh, will you take me to be your lover, your husband, your protector, your everything?"

It was a critical moment for a young woman of her years, but she was equal to the emergency, as a woman generally is, and she scooped him in.

Why He Quit Preaching.

A good story is told of a preacher in Iowa, which has the novelty of truth about it. He had been preaching several years with great earnestness and zeal. He pulled off his coat and went in for the harvest of souls. He prayed, exhorted and visited sinners and scoffers in season and out of season. His bread cast upon the waters did not come back to him. His pay was poor, and his purse always low. It was probably also poor preaching. All at once he quit preaching without a word of explanation to anybody. One day a kind-hearted brother went to him and inquired why he had deserted his post.

"Well," said the preacher, "I'll tell you the truth about it. I thought I had a divine call to preach, and I went to work with all my heart. I got very poor pay, and that in good wishes, garden truck and an occasional piece of fractional currency. I prayed over the matter earnestly, that God might show me the right way. All at once I discovered there was a mistake about the matter. The call to preach was intended for another man of the same name down in Warren county, and in some way it got miscarried, and so I quit."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Twenty years ago a Missouri boy left his home and started out to become President of the United States. The boy is now one of the best shoemakers in the Ohio State Prison.

Farmer's Column.

Educating Horses.

Horses can be educated to the extent of the understandings as well as children, and can be as easily damaged or ruined by bad management. The great difference in horses as to vicious habits, comes much more from different habits than from variance of natural disposition. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of dull spirit, and more susceptible to ill training. But horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may often be found the most provoking obstinacy, and vicious habits of different characters, that render them almost worthless. Could the coming generations of horses in this country be kept, from the days of colthood to the age of five years, in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general characters of the noble animals. If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control, and if made familiar with strange objects, it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back and hips, he will, pay no attention to the giving out of a harness, or of a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment. I once saw an aged lady drive a high spirited horse, attached to a carriage, down a steep hill, and with no hold-back straps upon the harness, and she assured me that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement. A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over its head, a buffalo robe thrown upon his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only tanght by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in management—less beating and more education.—*Otis Tinkham in Country Gentleman.*

Good Plowing.

Plowing is an art. A really good plowman is a rarity as much as a really good landscape painter, and yet plowing is one of the main items of valuable labor upon a farm. I have seen one man, when plowing, lean forward with hands upon plow handles, and laboring at one time to keep the plow from going too shallow, and at another to keep it from going too deep; making a furrow of irregular depth and width; here a balk, and there a ridge. I have seen another man take the same team, arrange the geering, and plow with one hand on the plow handles, turning a furrow clean, of even width and depth. Unfortunately too few plowmen understand the principles of draught, and hence many a good plow is condemned bad. It is this want of knowledge how to use a plow that keep back progress and reduces the value of crops on many a farm. I speak knowingly, having had practice, more or less, between plow-handles for over fifty years, commencing when eleven years of age. I studied the art of plowing practically, and being engaged in supplying farmers with plows a part of the time mentioned, there was a necessity of knowledge of the form of the plow and the principles of draught. In exhibiting and competing at State and County fairs, it became necessary for me to know how to fit any plow for this work, and more necessary to find a plowman who understood the whole matter. It took weeks to find such a plowman, but I did find him, and every time he was put in competition he won.—*Northern Exchange.*

OATMEAL.—In Great Britain children of all ranks are raised on oatmeal diet alone, because it causes them to grow strong and beautiful, and no better food can possibly be found for them. It is also quite as desirable for the student as for the laborer, and for the delicate lady and her hard working sister; indeed, all classes would be greatly benefitted by its use, and dyspepsia, with all its manifold annoyances, can be kept at a distance. Oatmeal is more substantial food, it is said, than veal, pork or lamb, giving as much or more mental vigor, while its great desideratum consists in one's not becoming weary of it, for it is as welcome for breakfast or tea as is wheat or graham bread. It can be eaten with syrup and butter as hasty pudding, or with cream and sugar, like rice. It is especially good for young mothers, upon whose nervous forces too great a demand has been made, and they lose the equilibrium of the system and become depressed and dispirited. Oatmeal requires to be crooked slow, and the water should be boiling hot when it is stired in.

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